

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Dixie project, Utah, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 2, line 9, after the word "desirable," to insert "The Dixie project shall be coordinated with the Cedar City water development program which includes the diversion of the waters of Crystal Creek into the Kolob Reservoir, and after completion of the Dixie project said waters of Crystal Creek and of the natural watershed of said Kolob Reservoir shall be exported for use of Cedar City and vicinity in accordance with an agreement entered by Cedar City and Iron County, Utah, on the 26th day of August 1953, with Kolob Reservoir and Storage Association, Incorporated, and Washington County, Utah."; on page 4, line 11, after the word "period", to insert "but not to exceed \$3,500,000"; in line 23, after the word "project", to strike out "in a manner consistent with the other project purposes" and insert "but these undertakings shall be coordinated with the other project purposes"; on page 5, after line 12, to strike out:

(b) The Secretary may make such reasonable provision in connection with the Dixie project as, upon further study in accordance with section 2 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661, 662), he finds to be required for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife. An appropriate portion of the cost of the development shall be allocated as provided in said Act and it, together with the Federal operation and maintenance costs allocated to this function, shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable under the reclamation laws.

In line 23, after "Sec. 7.", to insert "(a)"; and on page 6, after line 3, to insert:

(b) In the operation and maintenance of all facilities under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior authorized by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to comply with the applicable provisions of the Colorado River compact, the Upper Colorado River Basin compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, the Colorado River Storage Project Act (and any contract lawfully entered into by the United States under any of said Acts), the treaty with the United Mexican States, and the operating principles, and to comply with the laws of the State of Utah, relating to the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water therein. In the event of the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to so comply, any State of the Colorado River Basin may maintain an action in the Supreme Court of the United States to enforce the provisions of this section and consent is given to the joinder of the United States as a party in such suits, as a defendant or otherwise.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purposes of developing the water resources of the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers, including the furnishing of municipal and industrial water supplies, the furnishing of an irrigation water supply to approximately twenty-one thousand acres of land, the control of floods, the generation and sale of electric energy, the conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources, and the enhancement of recreation opportunities, the

Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain the Dixie project, Utah. The project shall consist of the Virgin City Dam and Reservoir, tunnels, canals, siphons, pumping plants, and other works necessary to serve irrigated and irri-gable lands along and adjacent to the Virgin River; a dam on the Santa Clara River near Gunlock, Utah, and other works necessary to serve irrigated and irri-gable lands along and adjacent to the Santa Clara River and on Ivins Bench; and hydroelectric plants and transmission facilities at the Virgin City Dam and at such other points as are desirable. The Dixie project shall be coordinated with the Cedar City water development program which includes the diversion of the waters of Crystal Creek into the Kolob Reservoir, and after completion of the Dixie project said waters of Crystal Creek and of the natural watershed of said Kolob Reservoir shall be exported for use of Cedar City and vicinity in accordance with an agreement entered by Cedar City and Iron County, Utah, on the 26th day of August 1953, with Kolob Reservoir and Storage Association, Incorporated, and Washington County, Utah.

SEC. 2. The project shall include such measures for the disposition of saline waters of La Verkin Springs as are necessary in the opinion of the Secretary to insure the delivery of water at downstream points along the Virgin River for water users in the States of Arizona and Nevada of suitable quality for irrigation, or provision shall be made to indemnify such water users for any impairment of water quality for irrigation purposes directly attributable to Dixie project operations.

SEC. 3. In constructing, operating, and maintaining the works authorized by this Act, the Secretary shall be governed by the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), except as is otherwise provided in this Act.

SEC. 4. Construction of the project shall not be commenced until there shall be established a conservancy district or similar organization with such powers as may be required by the Secretary, these to include powers to tax both real and personal property within the boundary of the district and to enter into contracts with the United States for the repayment of reimbursable costs.

SEC. 5. The interest rate to be used for purposes of computing interest during construction and interest on the unpaid balance of those portions of the reimbursable costs which are properly allocable to commercial power development and municipal and industrial water supply shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, as of the beginning of the fiscal year in which this bill is enacted, on the basis of the computed average interest rate payable by the Treasury upon its outstanding marketable public obligations, which are neither due nor callable for redemption for fifteen years from date of issue. If the interest rate so computed is not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum, the rate of interest to be used for these purposes shall be the multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum next lower than the rate so computed. The portions of the costs which are allocable to commercial power development and to municipal and industrial water supply shall be repaid over a period of fifty years with interest at the rate determined in accordance with this section. The portion of the costs which is properly allocable to irrigation and which is beyond the water users' ability to repay in fifty years plus a ten-year development period but not to exceed \$3,500,000 shall be returned to the reclamation fund within such period from revenues derived by the Secretary of the Interior from the disposition of power marketed from Federal projects in the Lower Colorado River Basin.

SEC. 6. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized as a part of the Dixie project to construct, operate, and maintain public recreation facilities including access roads, to acquire or to withdraw from entry or other disposition under the public land laws such adjacent lands or interests therein as are necessary for present and future public recreation use, and to provide for public use and enjoyment of the same and of the water areas of the project but these undertakings shall be coordinated with the other project purposes. The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with State or local public agencies or other public entities for the operation, maintenance, or additional development of project lands or facilities or to dispose of project lands or facilities to State or local agencies or other public entities by lease, transfer, exchange or conveyance, upon such terms and conditions as will best promote their development and operation in the public interest for recreation purposes. The costs of the undertakings described in this section, including costs of investigation, planning, operation, and maintenance and an appropriate share of the joint costs of the Dixie project, shall be nonreimbursable.

SEC. 7. (a) The use of all water diverted for this project from the Colorado River system shall be subject to and controlled by the Colorado River compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057; 43 U.S.C. 617), and the Mexican Water Treaty (Treaty Series 994) (59 Stat. 1219).

(b) In the operation and maintenance of all facilities under the jurisdiction and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior authorized by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to comply with the applicable provisions of the Colorado River compact, the Upper Colorado River Basin compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, the Colorado River Storage Project Act (and any contract lawfully entered into by the United States under any of said Acts), the treaty with the United Mexican States, and the operating principles, and to comply with the laws of the State of Utah, relating to the control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water therein. In the event of the failure of the Secretary of the Interior to so comply, any State of the Colorado River Basin may maintain an action in the Supreme Court of the United States to enforce the provisions of this section and consent is given to the joinder of the United States as a party in such suits, as a defendant or otherwise.

SEC. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, this bill has been called up in order to have this proposed legislation pending before the Senate. No action will be taken today on the bill.

Anti-Semite file
THE PLIGHT OF JEWS IN THE
SOVIET UNION

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union continues to shock the conscience of the world. This morning's Washington Post comments editorially on the latest evidence from the Soviet Union of a concerted effort, directed by the government, to persecute Russian Jews.

This past weekend a distinguished group of Americans met at the Carnegie International Center in New York City to attend the Conference on the Status of

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Soviet Jews. The conference, whose sponsors are Justice William O. Douglas, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Bishop James A. Pike, Walter Reuther, Norman Thomas, and Robert Penn Warren reviewed recent developments in the Soviet Union and issued an appeal of conscience.

In the Senate, the resolution which I recently introduced, expressing the sense of the Senate in opposition to the persecution of Jews in the Soviet Union and calling upon the Soviet Government to grant full freedom of religion to all within its borders, now has the cosponsorship of 64 Senators. I hope the Foreign Relations Committee will set this resolution down for an early hearing so that it may soon be acted upon by the Senate.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the editorial and the "Appeal of Conscience."

There being no objection, the editorial and appeal were ordered to be printed in the Record as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 22, 1963]

APPEAL OF CONSCIENCE

No person of fairness or feeling could fail to be shocked by Izhvestia's call for a show trial and death sentences for several Soviet citizens accused of embezzlement. The paper went on to say that "we mention the Jewish names of people in this ring because we do not pay attention to the malicious slander that is stirred up from time to time in the Western press." If the Kremlin had deliberately undertaken to cast doubts on the Soviet judicial process and to raise fears about the situation of Soviet Jews, it could not have improved on the Izhvestia article.

The article is of special interest in the context of a recent Conference on the Status of Soviet Jews in New York. A day of searching inquiry by a group of distinguished and informed Americans produced an "Appeal of Conscience" to Soviet authorities to remove the officially imposed disabilities against Jews and to restore to them the rights accorded other Soviet groups. One part of the appeal stated: "The anti-Jewish character that so strongly colors the official campaign against economic crimes should be eliminated."

Izhvestia's insistence that "we do not pay attention" to foreign protests is also of note. Before the New York conference was held, the Soviet Embassy here dispatched a staff member to visit Arthur Miller, one of the conference invitees. The envoy's purpose, the playwright reported, was to persuade him not to take part in the conference. Mr. Miller, of course, rejected the "diplomat's" overtures.

Now Izhvestia states that it will ignore "malicious slander" to the effect that Jews are singled out for particular publicity and punishment for so-called economic crimes. This is the same breath in which it specifies that the accused have "Jewish names" and that they deserve the death penalty.

For reasons best known to themselves the Soviet leaders discriminate heavily against Jews. The evidence is overwhelming and incontrovertible and renewed almost daily by the Russians themselves. Civilized men everywhere will surely join the conference's appeal "to all those in the U.S.S.R. who genuinely desire the eradication of the evils of Stalinism and who thirst for truth, justice and decency."

AN APPEAL OF CONSCIENCE FOR THE JEWS OF THE SOVIET UNION

(Statement adopted by the Conference on the Status of Soviet Jews, Carnegie International Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, October 12, 1963)

Having heard careful and objective evidence about many aspects of the life of Jews in the Soviet Union, we are moved to express unanimously our grave concern and to make the following appeals:

We appeal to all those in the U.S.S.R. who genuinely desire the eradication of the evils of Stalinism and who, with us, thirst for truth, justice, and decency.

We appeal to the Soviet authorities to act in this matter on the basis of their own ideological, constitutional, and legal commitments.

We fervently hope that the following specific steps may be taken:

1. Jewish education in all its forms should be permitted.

2. Jewish cultural institutions should be reopened and Jewish artistic life—literature, theater, music, in Yiddish and Hebrew—should be allowed to develop fully.

3. Central institutions to serve the religious needs of Soviet Jewry should be established; obstacles to the performance of sacred rites should be removed.

4. Formal religious and cultural bonds with Jewish communities abroad should be allowed, official exchange visits permitted, and the right to make religious pilgrimages to the Holy Land granted.

5. Permission for Jews to leave the U.S.S.R., so that they may be reunited with families in other lands from whom they have been separated, should be implemented.

6. The anti-Jewish character that so strongly colors the official campaign against economic crimes should be eliminated.

7. A vigorous educational campaign against anti-Semitism should be undertaken.

We issue this appeal in all solemnity as a matter of urgency and elementary decency. We cannot keep silent so long as justice is not done on this problem.

PROCESSING AND SALE OF ALASKA SEALSKINS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in March of 1963, the Interior Department awarded to the joint venture known as Supara of Chicago, Ill., a contract award for the processing and sale of Alaska sealskins. At the time of this award, Mr. President, I protested to the Interior Department that the award was made in violation of Government contract laws and procedures. The Interior Department insisted that its position was valid, and so I asked the General Accounting Office to look into this matter to determine if there had been any violation of law and procedures in selecting Supara over the Fouke Fur Co., which had been doing this work for the Government for the past 40 years in a most exemplary manner.

On October 11, 1963, I received a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, Mr. Joseph Campbell, informing me that the award was "in violation of law and regulations and should therefore be rescinded." Attached to Mr. Campbell's letter was a 33-page opinion in the form of a letter

addressed to the Secretary of the Interior by Mr. Campbell.

The findings of the General Accounting Office show in the case, Mr. President, that this contract award was rigged against Fouke Fur Co. by the Interior Department, and that the law was violated in several instances.

I have referred this matter, with my complete files, to the distinguished chairman of the Government Operations Committee, Senator JOHN McCLELLAN, with the request that his investigating subcommittee pursue this matter further with a view toward determining whether there may have been other such violations of law by the Interior Department or other agencies of the Government in making contract awards. So that the Members of the Senate and the Members of the House might have access to some of this material, I ask unanimous consent there be printed at the conclusion of these remarks the following materials:

A letter addressed to me from the Comptroller General of the United States dated October 10, 1963, and the enclosure, which consists of a copy of a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States to the Secretary of the Interior, also dated October 10, 1963.

My weekly newsletter of October 21, 1963, entitled "The Biased Umpire."

An editorial from the Greenville Piedmont, of Greenville, S.C., dated October 14, 1963.

An editorial from the Spartanburg Herald, of Spartanburg, S.C., dated October 14, 1963.

An editorial from the State, of Columbia, S.C., dated October 18, 1963.

A front page editorial from Barron's, National Business and Financial Weekly, dated October 21, 1963.

An article from the Greenville News, of Greenville, S.C., dated October 15, 1963.

An article from Women's Wear Daily, of October 18, 1963.

There being no objection, the various items were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C., October 10, 1963.

HON. STROM THURMOND,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: With reference to your interest in a protest filed with this Office by Fouke Fur Co. against the award of a contract for the processing and sale of sealskins to a joint venture known as Supara, we are enclosing a copy of our letter of today to the Secretary of the Interior advising of our opinion that the award was in violation of law and regulations and should therefore be rescinded.

If we can be of further service in this matter, please advise us.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D.C., October 10, 1963.

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Reference is made to a protest by Fouke Fur Co. against the